GLOOM IN JACKSONVILLE.

THE VIOLENCE OF THE STORM ABATED. FEVER LESSENED BY THE WIND AND THE RAIN THE PEOPLE AWAITING A PRESH OUT-BREAK-NURSES ARRIVING-AID FROM THE RED CROSS-CITY COUNCIL-MEN CALLED ON TO RETURN

TO THEIR DUTIES. ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 9 .- The gale which began night before last still continues, and all the wind has blown with great violence Last night pedestrians had to take the middle of the street to avoid the flying signs that were blown about. The wind is cold and unpleasant, and doubtless will prove bad for the sick. While to-day's cases may not be numerous, yet, as soon as the storm ceases and the sun shines out in tropical fervor, the list will increase to

alarming proportions. The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. on September 9 is as follows: Number of new cases

Nurses are now arriving, so that one pressing need is partially filled, but at least fifty more are needed. Professor Deering Roberts, of Nashville University, has volunteered to bring down a corps, and the Mayor of Charleston telegraphed this morning that he could send good nurses. Few physicians have volunteered as yet-that is, those who have had yellow fever experience. Dr. J. Y. Porter, of Key West, is here doing good work. There is room for a dozen more. Dr. J. O. Summers just now is doing a large amount of extra work, and, in fact, all the medical men are working hard. All have more than they should have to attend to.

Work will be begun on Camp Mitchell to-Two hundred section-hand railroad houses of two rooms will be ready within a week. There will be accommodations for 1,000 persons. One trouble is found, and that is to procure lumber. The mills are so demoralized that they run when they feel like it. The other day a number of teams were employed to haul lumber. As it was piled up near St. Luke's Hospital and as the wind was blowing from the hospital, the men became panic-stricken and refused to work. The expense will, it is thought, be nearly \$8,000 per week. Of the 10,000 negroes here, it is estimated that three-fourths, or more, will is offered and they refuse to move. Of the 4,000 whites, a large proportion can support themselves. but it will be seen from these figures what a task Jacksonville has undertaken.

The Auxiliary Association meeting yesterday said that the Board of Health, so far as practicable, would obtain nurses from the Red Cross Association upon certificate of the president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, as being more experienced than those who could be obtained elsewhere. He also reported that the Board of Health had decided not to send patients to St. Luke's Hospital, except when unavoidable.

Chairman Loton M. Jones stated that the colored Auxiliary Bureau, after consultation with the Relief Committee, had been authorized to appoint separate committees who should report cases of distress to the organized sub-committees of this association, to assist in the proper distribution. Judge Jones stated that there were tents for the nodation of 100 people at Monerief Camp. Judge M. M. Balisario said that by order of the Board of Health no houses were flagged except those visited by the Relief Committee. President Mc-Quaid was empowered to appoint a special committee of three to take charge of the whole matter of arranging transportation for people who desire to leave the city. He appointed F. R. Osborne,

resolution was adopted: Whereas, There seems to be a misunderstanding respect allowing those of our people who are able to do so to beyond the reach of infection, and by this means to ssist in checking the spread of tover here :

D. T. Geron and C. W. Stansell. The following

Resolved. That it is not our desire to have people go against them, or to any place which has not expressed a willingness to receive them, nor even to any Southern or scaport place in which there is danger of the infection

the hospitable invitations of places whose latitude or physical condition make them proof, as we are professionally advised, against all danger.

The following telegram was read from Presi-

Please draw on me for \$200 in aid of the people of extremity they may be led to expect more assistance from the Government than can be extended within the limita-tions of the law, there will be no hesitation in doing all that is permitted, and I am sure the people of the country will gladly respond to the call of their distressed fellow-countrymen for relief. GROVER CLEVELAND.

In the City Council, Mr. Boyd offered the fol-lowing resolution, which was, on motion, unani-mously adopted:

In view of the crists now upon the city, and the fact that the Mayor and several members of this Council ar prostrated with the fever, thus leaving at present barely Quorum in the city, and rendering it impossible to hold a meeting for the transaction of business in the event of the death of either one of those who have refused to desert their post of duty in this, the darkest and most trying hour

of the city's history; therefore, be it Bessived. That the Recorder be and is hereby instructed to at once communicate with those members of this Council who are absent from the city and State, and are in ition to return to their duties, and appeal to their man hood to return to their posts of duty, and by their preence, influence and votes perpetuate the city government and sustain those who are now doing battle for the city's safety and the lives of its citizens who cannot leave.

en do so and are not debarred by physical or other disto tender their resignations, in order that their places may be filled and this Council saved from the position of being unable to administer the legislative duties of the city for

A resolution was also adopted directing the Board A resolution was also adopted directing the Board of Public Works to ascertain whether or not the General Government had appropriated a fund to erect a number of small buildings for the accommodation of refugees, and, if so, in whom the title to any property purchased upon which to erect said buildings is vested. The following appeal has been published and issued:

Grand Master's Office, Levyville, Fla. Sept., A. L. 5888, A. D. 18

To all Masons and Lodges in Florida to where this Jacksonville are being desolated and becoming places of sadiness and sorrow from that fearful scourge, yellow fever. Our brethren, through the Masonic Reilef Committee, call on us for aid. The spirit of Free Masonry is easentially a spirit of benevolence and good will to men. Brethren, I know it is not necessary to say more. May the Great Grand Master inspire liberal donations. Send contributions as far as you are able to James A.

over, treasurer of the Masonic Relief Commi-NORVELLE R. CARTER, Grand Master. Great complaint is made about the delay in the

A RAILROAD DEFYING FEDERAL SURGEONS. Washington, Sept. 9.—Surgeon-General Hamilton re-ceived the following dispatch to-day from Surgeon

Hutton, at Waycross, Ga:
The following is from Urquhart: "Notify United States
surgeon that I have notified our conductors to give him reasonable time to inspect trains, say ten minutes for twenty people, and will not hold trains longer. Have seen no authority to hold except local quarantine." This is at Live Oak, a vital point. Now, can the Florida Railway and Navigation Company defy us? This line is altogether in the State of Florida. Advise me in this matter.

HUTTON, Surgeon.

Inform the railroad efficials that the United States is dering this quarantine inspection and that the railroad not comply with your reasonable request, you will compe You will employ sufficient men to stop the trains disregard the above notice, and your authority as to

efficer can be allowed to issue orders to an officer of the United States while in the performance of his duty. The following was also received this afternoon from Tampa, dated September 8: Three cases of fever were reported to-day, making seven since the last report. No deaths.

STABBED WITH UMBRELLAS.

TWO MEN INJURED, ONE FATALLY.

ONE OF THEM DYING AT THE HOSPITAL FROM

A TERRIBEL WOUND IN THE EYE. An unknown man lies unconscious in Gouverneur eye, which was inflicted early yesterday morning by end of the umbrella was driven into the man's head four inches, broke off and was with great difficulty extracted. The injured man cannot possibly recover, as his brain was pierced by the metal ferule. Soon after 1 a. m. yesterday, Policeman Henry Stange ound the man lying on the sidewalk at Cherry and Catherine sts. Dr. McNamarra, chief of staff at Gouverneur Hospital, was soon upon the scene and removed the man, who was unconscious, to the

ing from the injured eye. With the assistance House Surgeon Bird and others of the staff, Dr. McNamarra performed a delicate operation and succeeded in removing the stick. The man was injured much more seriously than was at first believed. The point of the umbrella had entered the head just below the eye, tearing the eyeball, bursting through the frontal bone and entering the brain. The patient is carefully looked after in hopes that he may rally sufficiently to make known his own identity and that of his assailant, but the chance of his doing so is one in a thousand. Death was looked for last night at any minute. He is a man of about twenty-four, and is apparently a me chanic. His hair and complexion are dark. He was dressed in a dark coat and waistcoat, black trousers The knees of the trousers are grease-stained and all the clothing bears evidence of having been worn in a shop. Nothing of value and no papers that would

give a clew to his identity were found on his per Detectives Leary and Stapleton, of the Madison Street Station, started out as soon as the case was reare now looking for a man who was seen near where the assault was committed and who, they think, may alarm telegraphed by Captain Garland to all stationbouses: "Look for man, age twenty-six, five feet six, have to be supported, as no chance to earn money dark coat, with velvet collar, gray trousers, brown

Later in the afternoon Thomas Fogarty, a cooper of No. 43 Oliver-st., identified the his son James, age twenty-one. His father said his son was seen well and sober near midnight on Saturday going toward his home. He knew of no enemies of the son, and said he was of a peaceable disposition. His son had previously been a porter, but had lately been in the peddling business. At a late hour last night he was still insensible. The surgeon at the hospital stated that it would be dangerous to probe for the ferrule at present.

Herman Gottawsky, age forty-four, of No. 134 East Houston-st., attended a meeting of Masons at Clarendon Hall yesterday, and at about 2 p. m. walked down the howery. He were a massive watch chain and it excited the cupidity of Charles J. Smith and James Curran, who were lounging at East Third-st. and the ran, who were lounging at East Third-st. and the Rowery. Smith seized Gottawsky around the walst and tried to steal the chain. A struggle followed and the two fell. Then Curran ran to the assistance of his companion and struck Gottawsky in the neck with his umbrella, breaking the skin, and, it is feared, injuring the windpipe. Smith and Curran were arrested and the Injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. At the Fifth Street Station Smith said he was a tailor and refused to give his address. Curran says he lives at No. 155 East Fourth-st. Smith was arrested on August 26 as a witness to the shooting of John J. Clancy by John Sammon.

MISS COFFIN SCARES THE NEIGHBORS.

BACK AT THE ELBERON FLATS-SHE WILL PROB-ARLY BE PLACED IN AN ASYLUM

Miss Harriet Elizabeth Coffin returned to her home esterday at the Elberon Flats, Madison-ave and Fighty-fifth-st, and the other tenants are considerably alarmed for their own safety in consequence of T. Low, the wealthy dry goods merchant, and his wife in a Fifth-ave, stage, her mother has known where she was. It was said yesterday by one of the some asylum, she came home and demanded an ex-

Yesterday afternoon a visitor to the flat by mis-take touched the button of the electric bell of the third floor, and Miss Coffin came down the stairs be hind the servant and heaped abuse upon the man, the excited young woman being under the impression that he was a reporter. The man went away and Miss Coffin watched him turn the corner of Eightyfourth-st. and then retired to her rooms. The visitor then returned to the flat and rang the right bell. Afterward he told a reporter that he had been to the house of his friends to see if they were in any danger from their eccentric neighbor, and he found that the occupants of the flat were much annoyed at the notoriety the place had received by Miss Coffin's conduct. Some of the more timid ones were afraid, he said, pull out a pistol and shoot them. He added that un-

elsewhere.
In answer to a reporter's inquiries, the person who answered the bell of the Coffin flat, said that Mrs. Coffin was not at home, but that it was the intention of the family to put Miss Coffin under research. Miss Coffin at this moment came down stairs and said that it was nobody's business what they intended to do and closed the door abruptly. From the inside she could be heard scolding the maid for having been so could be the probable that some action will be taken this week to have Miss Coffin properly taken care of:

DAVITT WEARY OF LIBERAL INACTIVITY.

Knockaroo to-day, said that the cry of "Gloria Gladstone in excelsis " had gone too far. As long as the Liberals paid no heed to eviction atrocities he had no faith in the boasted alliance of the Nationalists with the Liberals, which, he said, had proved a handeuf instead of a shield. Unless the Liberals did something soon to insure confidence, the Irish would be compelled to adopt unconstitutional methods of dealing with licensed agents of cruelty. The Irish must raily their forces immediately throughout the world to defend their homes.

A PARNELL DEFENCE FUND BEGUN IN MONTREAL Montreal, Sept. 0 (Special).-At a meeting of Irishnen here this afternoon a Parnell Defence Fund was pened and resolutions were adopted condemning the in human and brutal treatment to which Irish political risoners are subjected, and especially the cruelties racticed toward Dillon in Dundalk Jail. Provincial Premier Mercler sent \$100 to the fund, with warmes wishes for the success of the movement, and J. J. Curran, Member of Canadian Parliament for one of the Montreal divisions, sent \$10. Longshoremen also

THE STAR AND GARTER TAVERN BURNED. London, Sept. 9.-The famous Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond has been partly burned. The loss

PILGRIMS TO MECCA DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS Constantinople, Sept. 9.-In a fight between pil grims and servants of the Grand Sherif of Mecca re-cently, several persons were killed and many wound-ed. The trouble was caused by the Sherif defrauding the pligrims.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SPAIN. Madrid. Sept. 9 .- Floods in the south of Spain have

Berlin, Sept. 9 .- A decree published in "The Milltary Gazette" says that the Emperor, in grateful memory of his father, prescribes that the new army regulations laid down by the late Emperor Frederick shall henceforth apply to the infantry.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—Merchants at the Nijni Novgorod fair have petitioned that British commerce with Siberia be admitted by way of the Yenesel River.

The streams have just been stocked with catesh

A BROKER PROBABLY KILLED D. H. BENNETT'S MYSTERIOUS WOUND.

HE REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS BUT COULD NOT

SPEAK TO TELL WHO WAS HIS ASSAILANT. One more mystery in the New-Jersey criminal calendar was brought to light in Jersey City yesterday. At about 8 o'clock in the morning Dr. James Wilkinson informed the Chief of Police that a man who was probably dying from the effects of a blow on the head was in bed at No. 130 1-2 Forrest-st. The man was Daniel H. Bennett, of the firm of H. C. Bennett & Co., No. 66 Wall-st., brokers. He was covered with blood and the bed was soaked with it, when at 6 a. m. his son Augustus called to a milkman and asked him to go for a physician. The milkman declined but a young man named Barnes heard the son and said he would seek the doctor. The messenger brought back Dr. James Wilkinson, of No. 278 Bergen-ave., who at once pronounced the case critical one.

Mr. Bennett is seventy-four years old, hale and hearty. His wound was three inches in length and was on the left side of the head, just above the temple. It cut into the bone and bled profusely. The blood flowed in such quantities that Dr. Wilkinson subsequently said that he thought that not less than two quarts had been Dr. Wilkinson called again at 9 a. m., and found the condition of his unconscious patient so desperate that he sent for his father, Dr. George Wilkinson, one of the oldest practitioners in Jersey City. The two held a consultation, and agreed that the chances were much against the injured

The cause of the unfortunate condition of Mr. Bennett is a mystery. No one but himself and his son Augustus slept in the house on Saturday night. The colored servant girl, Julia Cummings, left the house at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and did not return until after the son discovered the con dition of his father. The son was away from home during the early part of the night and did not return until 1 o'clock. He says that he came home the front door was locked, and after he entered the house he again locked it. Nothing attracted his attention until he heard his father vomiting, and then he ran to bis assistance and called the milkman. positively assured Chief of Police Murphy that day, and Patok wished to bury her in Bayside Ceme-The Chief and his detectives made a careful search of the premises and were unable to find any weapon that would cause such an in-Whoever committed the deed did not use, jury. or at least did not leave, any burnt matches or candles in the house. The gas has been turned off for several weeks, and no evidence that any of the kerosene lamps had been used could be

Mr. Bennett slept in a front alcove room on the second floor. The police learned that a window in the rear of the house on the same floor had been raised and that a wire mosquito net had been removed from the sash and placed against the wall. noved from the sash and placed against the wail. There were no marks on the window sash that would indicate that a jimmy or other instrument had been used to open it, although, when tried yesterday, it opened only by much exertion, because of its swellen condition. The police further learned that a chair had been overturned near the window, but from the position it was in, they concluded that it had been done by some one in the house, and not by any one entering the window. To enter this window it would be necessary to climb a grape arbor that joins the house.

similar weapon. Mr. Bennett has a wite and a daughter, who are now at Grahamsville, and three sons, Augustus being the only one living at home. He has been West lately with a brother. I understand he has no bad habits, and he and his father were more affectionate toward each other than father and son usually are. When Augustus, the son, was seen by a Tribune reporter last night he said: "I am twenty-two years old, and I am the one who first discovered father's injuries. He is now conscious, but cannot speak, although he understands what is said to him. It was about 6 a. m. when I first heard father vomiting, and, after seeing his condition, asked a milkman to go for a doctor. When the servant girl returned this morning she discovered the open window and the overturned chair. I think some one climbed up the arbor and entered the window in that way." Young Mr. Barnes, who went for the physician, corroborated the statement the window in that way. Young Mr. Barnes, who went for the physician, corroborated the statement that the servant found the window open. His mother said that she thought she heard the voice of young Bennett talking to his father. She was not possitive, and said, if it were a fact, Bennett might have been trying to arouse his father from his unconscious condition.

VETERANS ADVOCATING THE PER DIEM BILL. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special).—The official train carrying New-York and New-England G. A. R. delegates to the National Encampment at Columbus, Ohio, passed here with three heavily laden sections this morning. At Albany, the Commander of the Depart-ment of New-York, General N. M. Curtis, boarded the train with a large party of delegates, including Adjutant-General William Todd. General E. A. Merritt, ac companied by delegates, met the train at Utica. question of pension legislation was discussed heartily on the cars, and its consideration at the encampment will probably be a feature of the meeting. The Newwill probably be a feature of the meeting. The New-York men express themselves in favor of a per diem measure. The Bay State comrades think that an \$5 per month provision is desirable. Many of the West-ern delegates, although elected to attend the encamp-ment before the per diem bill was extensively agitated, are heartly in favor of per diem pensions. General Curtis, chairman of the committee on legislation, is widely known throughout the Grand Army for his en-ergy in furthering the interests of the organization, and his belief in a per diem basis for pensions is re-garded as significant of action in that direction.

Phtladelphia, Sept. 9 (Special).-William A. Drown & Co., extensive umbrella manufacturers, of Frankford, have made an assignment to Robert H. Hinckley. The Habilities are placed at \$144,000, and assets are scheduled at \$210,000. The firm say embarrassment will be only temporary.

Louis, Sept. 8.-Charles Wezler, wholesale Equor-dealer, made an assignment this morning, to Marquand Foster, jr., for \$50,000. Mr. Wezler says he will pay dollar for dollar. The liabilities are estmated at \$51,000. The principal creditors are in this city, Cincinnati, New York and Europe.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special).-James Corbitt,

A FEDERAL EMPLOYE SHOT.

ormerly a keeper in the Auburn State Prison, this morning shot Patrick Flynn, a gambler. Corbitt and Flynn spent the greater part of the night in a cambling room and about 3 o'clock this morning got into a row and Flynn gave Corbitt a terrible beating. Corbits got away from Flynn and went to the office of Dr. F. E. Maine, who dressed his wounds. again attacked him. Corbitt drew a small pistol and fired, the ball striking Flynu in the abdomen. Flynu has been for years a notorious ruffian, drunkard and gambler. For some months he has been employed as watchman at the Government building now being constructed in this city.

Sloux Falls, Dak., Sept. 9.—A private letter from the Rev. W. J. Cleveland, of the Sloux Commission, says: "There is little or ne prospect of success as things are going now. We have so far twenty-five at Standing Rock and a hundred and eleven at Crow

Philadelph'a, Sept. 9 (Special).—Beginning to-mor-row, the Park Commission will prohibit fishing in the

and these the Commission will protect until they propagate.

BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH BY A MOB. THE WRONG MAN SUFFERS FOR A MURDER DONE

IN A DRUNKEN BRAWL Corning, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special).-This afternoon about 5 o'clock John King was shot and killed by an Italian laborer, whose name is unknown, in companions fled toward Knoxville, a village across the iver, pursued by officers who arrested one of the men. They were met on the way to Corning by a crowd of several hundred persons. The crowd finally be came ungovernable, and charged on the prisoner with clubs and stones, beating him into insensibility. Later another Itacan was arrested. Rain provented the crowd from morbing him. The woman says that the wounded man is not the one who did the shooting.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED BY HIS SON.

THE PROBABLY FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN QUARREL. John Flynn, age nincteen, had a quarrel with his

father, Myles Flynn, age sixty-two, yesterday, and stabbed him in the right arm. The elder Flynn was taken to Chambers Street Hospital and his son was They were both intoxicated when the quarrel arose

At the hospital it was said that the artery of the father's right arm had been severed, and that he had lost a large quantity of blood. He was so weak late at night that the surgeon said his death might occur

MUCH ADO ABOUT A DEAD BODY. WHAT LOOKED LIKE A DARK MYSTERY WAS

The mystery surrounding the identity of the body which arrived at the Grand Central Station on Friday, over the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was cleared up yesterday. Various ru discovered on Saturday, and Coroner Messemer was called upon to make an investigation. But when hat official arrived at the station he found that the body had disappeared and no one seemed to know how or by whom it was taken. The police and tation officials disclaimed all knowledge of where it was removed to, so Coroner Messemer began a search himself, and kept it up for nearly three hours,

when he found the body at the morgue. It seems that Joseph Patok, a Russian, who ped died in the country, lived with his wife, Esther, age twenty-two, at Westfield, Mass. She died on Thurshe knew nothing about the cause of his father's tery, in New-Jersey. The town clerk of Westfield coffin, to another State. The name and cause of death of the woman were inscribed on the The husband started on Friday with the body for this city, arriving here that night. He had telegraphed to his brother-in-law, Henry Schwartz, of

graphed to his brother-in-law, Henry Schwartz, of No. 72 Norfolk-st, to meet him on the arrival of the Boston express. The train was behind time, and no one met Patok at the station, so he started out to hunt up some other friend. Meeting Schwartz in the street they returned together to the station, but the man in charge refused to let them take the body, as they had no permit from the Board of Health of this city.

Patok then decided to bury it yesterday, but did not inform the railroad people of his intention and the body was sent to the morgue. When Patok and his friends came back yesterday with a hearse to take the body away he was almost frantic when he learned it had disappeared. Finally it was found at the morgue and was taken to Bayside Cemetery. "Joe" Fogarty, of the morgue, said that he got the body Saturday night, but gave no receipt for it, as the station men seemed only too glad to get rid of it, and didn't ask for any. it, and didn't ask for any.

three hours before the fire was got under control.

A KINDLING WOOD FACTORY KINDLED Ingleson's kindling wood factory, in Hoboken. Policeman Hayes, who was the first to discover the fire gave the alarm and summoned the fire department. respite the efforts of the firemen the building was otally destroyed with its contents, including valuable nachinery. The loss is about \$10,000. There is no insurance. The fire is believed to have been

Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. D.-After the Newark meeting last night, Judge Thurman sat in his car comortably smoking a cigar and conversing with the members of his party until nearly 2 o'clock, the illeffects of speaking in the super-heated rink having disappeared. He slept quietly until long after the train had pulled out of Jersey City at 9 o'clock. awakening at half-past 11 and breakfasting soon after. At Rahway, N. J., a club of 300 members stood at the depot and waved greetings to the car in which the Judge still slept. At other places along the road there were gathered small crowds, who gave a quiet

Buffalo, Sept. 9 (Special).—There is some excitement in Roman Catholic circles over an affair that has disturbed Holy Angels' Parish. Some time ago the Rev. Father Paradels, a member of the priest's household, fell into disfavor with the rector, the Rev. Dr. Guillard, and was ordered to leave the premises. Last week he returned and demanded admission. He was summarily ejected. He again essayed to resume his place, but a more sensational scene occurred. Two policemen were summoned, and Father Paradels was thrown out. To-day he started for Rome with a pocketful of affidavits, to lay the matter before the Pope. The rector says that Father Paradels is erratio and disagreeable.

both sexes were at the Point. Liquor of all kinds could be had for the asking, and the usual drunken fights were frequent. With a few exceptions, all the liquor dealers along the shore have been indicted for

Philadelphia, Sept. 9 (Special).-The veterans of the Rebellion propose taking an active part in the Presidential campaign, and Chairman Rorke, of the Republican City Committee, will form a veteran organization in every ward in the city. The move ment was started in Germantown with a Harrison man said to day: "The old veterans are full of fight again and when they make their initial parade on September 29 the ranks will be swelled into thousands of the hrave men who gave up all to protect the Union from being rent asunder by an army under Democratic control." and Morton Club eighty strong. A prominent party

Eufania gives meagre particulars of the killing of seven negroes on Friday night in Henry County. A negro camp-meeting was in progress near the house of a white man named Milburn. The negroes got their drinking water from his well until it was almost dry, when he refused to let them have any more water. force, when Milburn picked up a pistol and shot him in the neck, indicting a slight wound. That night about one hundred of the negroes surrounded Milburn's house and fired several shots through the door. The following night Milburn and a crowd of his friends went to the camp meeting and killed seven negroes who were supposed to be the ringleaders.

MR. CLEVELAND ACCEPTS. AFTER NINETY-SIX DAYS HIS LETTER

THE TARIFF TREATED TO THE EXCLUSION OF ALMOST EVERY OTHER ISSUE—THE "CONDL-TION" STILL CONFRONTS CLEVELAND— FALLACIOUS SOPS FOR WORKINGMEN

APPEARS.

-AWKWARD ATTEMPTS TO THE FREE-TRADE DILEMMA. Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency by the Democratic party was given out yesterday-ninety-six days after his actual nomination at the St. Louis Convention. The letter deals with the tariff, almost to the exclusion of every other issue, and several pages re devoted to a consideration of the surplus as a condition." The Republican platform is dwelt upon. Many vital issues, such as Fisheries question, are entirely ignored. Follow-

ing is the full text of the letter: Washington, Sept. 8, 1888. Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee,

Gentlemen: In addressing to you my formal eceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free | legitimate public needs. As a consequence, there and intelligent American citizens select their now remains in the National Treasury a surplus Chief Magistrate, and bid one of their number to of more than \$130,000,000. find the highest earthly honor and the full meas-

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defence, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for window. To enter this window it would be necessary to climb a grape arbor that joins the house. Not the slightest indication could be found that his had been done. The only article missing was a gold watch, valued at \$250. It had a growth as a gold watch, valued at \$250. It had a growth as a gold watch, valued at \$250. It had a state of the house is a two-story one, and is the third in a row between Bergen and Jack son aves. The police were unable to find a single third in a row between Bergen and Jack son aves. The police were unable to find a single thing that indicated a foreible entrance to the bouse, and, aithough they are working hard on the case, no arrests have been made.

Dr. George Wilkinson was asked last night about the condition of Mr. Bennett, and he said that he problem of the condition of the suppose are thrown out of ably would die. He added: "There are no indications that the skull is fractured, but Mr. Bennett is suffering from concussion of the Mr. Bennett is suffering from concussion of the surrous of the settler and the pioneer of our marvellous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American design to the scruption of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such as method and twenty-five employes are thrown out of the bouse, and, aithough they are working hard on the consensuation of the surrous of the scruption of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such as method as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and saliers and for the widows and orphans of such as a factory and the adjoining factory, occupied by Quigley, the third in a row between Bergen and Jack so the find a single third in the rest is sensible and sincere recognition of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and deeding of the settler and the pioneer of our marvellous growth; as sensible and sincere recognition of the interests of our workingmen; the l -ing men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the Government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical

methods in every department of the Government. The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late Convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure government-the aspiration of every true American citizen, and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present Administration, and submitting its secord to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

THE TARIFF THROUGH FREE-TRADE SPECTACLES Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our Government is the creation of the people,

established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free can citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toll and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is relating the Sunday law, but they simply laugh at violating the Sunday law, but they simply laugh at such action and openly assect that the courts will not dare to interfere with them. The Gloucester City such expense should be strictly limited to the Council is largely made up of tavern keepers, and in the giving out of licenses they do about as they when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled auginst the creator and the

> masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of the Government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine.

I suppose it is needless to explain that all thes duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon demestic productions of the same One of the negroes attempted to take the bucket by | kind; which increese, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the taxgatherer.

have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury, represent many millions more which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

HERE'S THE "CONDITION"-WHERE'S THE SUR-

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a Government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the ne cessities of the Government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting, at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all

No better evidence could be furnished that the ure of public duty in ready submission to their people are exorbitantly taxed. The extert of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than \$108,000 in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants

Taxation has always been the feature of orself-consecration by the people's chosen President | ganized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form, nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and proexperience in the Presidential office, which has foundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers, and all our citizens, closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And It is of the highest importance that those who | yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to administer our Government should jealously pro- regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and tect and maintain the rights of American citizens | indirect taxation visited upon them by our presat home and abroad, and should strive to achieve ent rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not

The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds repre

sents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal

and hearding by the Government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which

of the farmer remains without a market, unless money is forthcoming for its movement and trans-The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities

and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the

wages of labor. STILL HARPING ON THE SURPLUS.

Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the National Treasury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenceless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of em

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency towards gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested Treasury produces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the Government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the

judements of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are cor sistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the Treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source

by a reform in our present tariff laws. We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the 'ruth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defence and safety promised in the guarantees of their free Government,

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the Treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or These results are inseparable from the plan we encouraged should be fairly, and justly regarded,